Amnsements.

ABBEY'S THEATRE-8:15-L'Enfant Prodigue.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th-ave, and 23d-st.-American
Water Color Society Exhibition. ACADEMY OF MUSIC-S-In Old Kentucky.

AMERICAN THEATRE-8:15-A Woman's Revenge.

AMERICAN FINE ARTS SOCIETY, 215 West 57thant-Exhibition. BIJOU THEATRE-8:15-A Country Sport. BROADWAY THEATRE-8-The Ognialias.

CASINO-8:15-Prince Kam. COLUMBUS THEATRE-8:15-Dockstader's Minstrels. DALY'S THEATRE-3-Stoddard Lecture-S:15-Shore

EDEN MUSEE-11 a. m. to 11 p. m.-World in Wax. EMPIRE THEATRE—8:15—Sowing the Wind.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8:15—A Lady of Venice. GARDEN THEATRE-8:15-1492. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8-The Professor's Love Story. HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-8-The Leather Patch. MERRMANN'S THEATRE-12:30 to 10:30-Vaudeville. HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-S-A Trip to

KOSTER & FIAL'S-S-Vaudeville. LYCEUM THEATRE-S:15-Our Country Cousins. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-10 a. m. to 10 p. Poultry Show. IRVING PLACE THEATRE-8:15-Der Talisman.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-8-Faust. MUSIC HALL, 57th-st. and 7th-ave.—8-15-Die Walkure. PALMER'S THEATRE—8:15-The Butterfiles. PROCTOR'S THEATRE—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.—Vaudeville. STANDARD THEATRE—8:30-Charley's Aunt. STAR THEATRE-S:15-The Senutor. PASTOR'S THEATRE-2-8-Vaudeville.

TATTERSALL'S 55th-st. and 7th-ave.-2.30-8:30-Hagenbeck's Trained Animals.

14TH STREET THEATRE—S—Darkest Russia.

23D-ST., WEST OF 6TH-AVE.—Instruments of Torture.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1894.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Edeon Breton, an Anarchist, threw a bomb in the cafe of the Hôtel Terminus, Paris, wounding twenty persons; he was captured after having shot a policeman. — Many persons were killed and injured by a gale in Great Britain; a large number of vessels were sunk and stranded. === It is said that Mr. Gladstone intends to drop the Parish Councils and Employers' Liability bills and appeal to the country within a month. === The Brazilian Government force in Rio Grande do Sul is remen killed and wounded; the transport Italpu te said to have been sunk by the Rep crew of the Kearsarge on borad.

Congress.-Both houses in session. ==== Senate: Senator Gray spoke in favor of resolutions opposing the annexation of Hawaii. === House: The Urgent Deficiency bill was passed.

Domestic.-The President nominated John Barrett, of Oregon, as Minister of Siam; the Senate Judiciary Committee voted to report Mr. Peckham's nomination without recommendation. = A snowstorm raged with great severity throughout the Northern, Eastern and Western States. - John B. Lamont, father of the Secretary of War, died at McGrawville, N. Y. The trial of fifty-eight striking miners for rioting began in Pittsburg. ==== Four men were being hidden by snow.

City and Suburban.-The Republican Club of of Abraham Lincoln's birthday. === Proceedings in the election fraud cases were begun against Dennis J. Buckley, one of Justice Divver's lieutenants. ____ The committee of wealthy men selected by the Mayor to consider means to help the unemployed decided to raise, if possible, \$500,000, subscribing \$60,000 at once. The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer opened a loanoffice for the benefit of the poor. === The trial of John Y. McKane was continued in Brooklyn; the defence closed its direct testimony, and testimony in rebuttal was heard. === The contest of the will of Charles Bathgate Beck was begun. Much discomfort was caused by the small blizzard which came to town. - Stocks were dull, but prices tended downward, with the sharpest losses recorded by the Grangers and the Vanderbilts; the close was heavy, generally at bottom quotations. Money was easy at 1 per cent on call, but foreign exchange advanced.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Heavy snows; northeast gales. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 28 degrees; lowest, 24; average, 261/2.

The Democratic "economists" in the House are having no end of difficulty in keeping the appropriations for rivers and harbors within reasonable limits. An intimation has been given that a bill appropriating more than \$10,-000,000 will be vetoed; hence the embarrassment of the committee in adjusting the demands which are made in the interest of different districts. Some \$5,000,000 for this purpose has been allowed in the Sundry Civil bill, so that the total, with a \$10,000,000 River and Harbor bill, will not savor much of economy.

Some of the difficulties in the way of the sucressful prosecution of the indicted election officers were made known yesterday. Two of Divver's lieutenants in the IId Assembly Discrict, named Buckley and Gallagher, were to be tried, but Assistant District-Attorney Wellman found that the witnesses against the latter had mysteriously lost their memories since they first told him what they knew. Hence he was obliged to take up the trial of Buckley first. The brooking down of the witnesses' memories in the Gallagher case indicates a desperate attempt to save the Tammany henchmen who by serving their masters too zealously have got into the clutches of the law. Apparently they have been intimidated, or by some other means induced not to repeat their former testimony.

Yesterday's snowstorm irresistibly reminded New-Yorkers of the famous blizzard of 1888, though relatively it was a trifling affair. This

the West. The wind here rose to no more than thirty-six miles an hour, while in Chicago its velocity was eighty miles, so that at exposed corners people were lifted off their feet and in some cases badly hurt. Simultaneously with the widespread storm in this country there has been a severe gale in Great Britain, from which much damage has resulted. As respects the greater part of the United States the worst is apparently over. For to-day high winds and lower temperature are predicted for this neighborhood, and the snowfall may continue.

The committee of prominent citizens selected by Mayor Gilroy to devise additional methods of providing relief for those in need held a meeting in the Mayor's office yesterday. The character of this effort may be judged from the presence at the meeting of Messrs, S. D. Babcock, Seth Low, Jesse Seligman, Cornelius Vanderbilt, J. P. Morgan, M. K. Jesup, E. T. Gerry, W. E. Dodge and others. The result of the meeting was, it is understood, a determination to raise half a million dollars, and those present contributed \$60,000 as a beginning. A good beginning certainly. The money is to be distributed through existing agencies, and only to actual residents of the city. This movement is calculated to call forth further generous contributions, for the more the problem of the poor is studied the greater does the need of relief appear.

THE RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

The negotiation of the commercial convention between Russia and Germany is important from its relations to European alliances. It points to the displacement of the Triple Alliance and to the reappearance of Russia as a partner with Germany and Austria-Hungary in future arrangements for the maintenance of the peace of the Continent. Italy, owing to its financial embarrassments and to the anomalous conditions of its domestic politics, has ceased to be an efficient and trustworthy diplomatic ally. Austria-Hungary, like Germany, has policies which may be promoted by the re-establishment of the friendliest relations with Russia. Moreover, the general effect of the Triple Alliance has been to transfer the European hegemony to Russia and France, and thereby to impair the prestige of Germany as a strong Power weakened and compromised by the support of unstable partners. The new commercial convention undoubtedly carries with it a secret understanding between Russia and Germany, nominally in the interest of the peace of Europe, but practically with a view to future cooperation for mutual advantage. The existing alliances are to be recast, and obligations assumed by Germany and probably by Austria-Hungary also, which will be fulfilled at the convenience of Russia. Count Schouvaloff's speech in Berlin is inter-

preted at once as a menace to France, where the liveliest interest has been manifested in the entertainment of Russian naval officers, and where an alliance with the Czar has been ardently desired. The new commercial convention is the sign of a diplomatic policy which brings St. Petersburg nearer to Berlin and removes it further from Paris. To that extent it is anti-French, and on patriotic grounds and from motives of self-enlightened interest it will be so popular in Germany that the agrarian agitation against the convention will be brought to naught in the Reichstag. But in reality France is not endangered by this new alliance so much as Great Britain. Russia in the future, so far as human foresight can discern, can have nothing to gain at the expense of France. As a rival Asian Power Russia can derive material advantages from European alliances which will allow her a free hand in enlarging her Empire in the East and in impairing the prestige and influence of Great Britain. One aspect of these commercial negotiations ought not to escape the observation of Americans. The new convention is virtually a treaty of reciprocity between two high-tariff nations. Each relaxes its economic system and obtains ported to have been defeated, with a loss of 250 compensating advantages. Each makes the home market the basis of a good business barlives being lost. === The steamship City of Both Governments secure equitable conditions Para arrived at Colon with the officers and of reciprocity in accordance with the general system of commercial treaties adopted by Continental Europe. The reciprocity treaties negotiated under the Harrison Administration fitted in with this European system, grounded as they were upon a protective tariff and upon reduced taxation of imported food supplies. The Demoeratic statesmen now in power are bent upon abrogating all treaties and opening the American market unconditionally to all comers. They are seeking to break all connection between the tariff and treaty systems of Europe and the United States, and to follow blindly in the path

of English theorists. Lord Salisbury condemned several years ago killed in a railway collision in Ohio, the signals | the policy to which Democracy is now committed. He declared that loyalty to Free Trade might be a noble sentiment, but that it was New-York and the Union League Club of Brook- not business. He found himself helpless in the lyn held their annual dinners in commemoration | Foreign Office to negotiate reciprocity conventions, because England had given away its markets and had nothing to offer to any other nation. Democratic statesmen are not helpless, for they have abundant resources in the tariff system for forcing every nation except England to make reciprocity treaties with the United States; but they are spendthrifts who delight in flinging away their opportunities. They will not profit by European experience. The English example is enough for them.

> FOOLS ERRANDS FOR THE FLEET. The loss of the Kearsarge serves to direct attention to the mysterious purposes for which the American Navy is employed in Southern waters. When Admiral Stanton received orders to sail from Port-au-Prince to Bluefields his navigating officers ought to have been able to cross the Caribbean Sea without running the ship upon so well-known and dangerous a reef as Roncador. The responsibility for the wreck will be placed where it belongs by a naval his successful official record is needed, a most board of inquiry. But the expediency or utility of the orders for dispatching the vessel from Hayti to the Central American seaboard will never be passed upon by any competent tribunal; and to these orders the loss of the historic ship may be indirectly attributed. These instructions were sent late in January after a consultation between Secretary Gresham and Secretary Herbert. Reports had been received that military forces from Honduras were invading Nicaragua. Secretary Gresham was apparently impressed with the necessity of defending the Nicaragua Canal, and accordingly the Kearsarge was ordered to Bluefields to

> protect American interests. covered the islands in the Gulf of Honduras, rative was enshrined, reached Honolulu on its and after a laborious struggle against wind and current found a sharp trend southward in the coast, and in a spirit of gratitude to Providence named the cape Gracias a Dios. Nearly four centuries have passed, but the long stretch of senboard from the cape to Greytown remains a primitive wilderness, with a few lumber camps and Moravian mission stations and only one town, Bluefields, a banana port with a population of four thousand negroes and Indians. It is a forest coast, traversed by rivers and inhabited by a few thousands of Mosquito Indians of various tribes. It is a country where there are no roads, and where the tropical forest is so dense that one can only go through it by cutting his way with an axe. Military operations from the Honduras frontier

the inhabited western plateau near the Pacific. Nothing could have been more grotesque than the assumption that an American war vessel was needed anywhere between Greytown and Cape Gracias for the protection of American

So far as the canal work was concerned it was not menaced in any way by the rumors of warlike preparations in Honduras. Greytown could only have been reached by sea from the Bay of Honduras, or by the San Juan from Lake Nicaragua; and if an invading army had captured it for incomprehensible military reasons, there would have been no probability of the destruction of the breakwater or the filling up of the entrance to the canal. Even if there were danger to the American canal work, the Kearsarge anchored off the bluff ten miles from the town of Bluefields would not have been in a position to defend Greytown. The Mosquito Reservation, extending northward from Greytown, is nominally Nicaraguan territory, but practically it is an autonomous State, whose rights are guaranteed by a treaty with Great Britain. A Nicaraguan army could not occupy Bluefields without instigating a civil war in which every negro, Indian and missionary would claim protection from Great Britain and the United States. Roncador Reef itself would not be a more unlikely scene of conflict between Nicaragua and Honduras than this pacific little banana port, with its shallow lagoon and straggling alleys of negro cabins.

Unintelligible as was the diplomatic policy which diverted the Kearsarge from a good harbor in Hayti to an open anchorage off Central America, it is not more incomprehensible than much of the naval activity shown by the United States in Southern waters. Every few months a mysterious dispatch is received in Washington stating that a revolution is impending in Peru, and that American interests there require protection. There is a consultation between the State and Navy departments and a war vessel is sent to Callao. Nothing more is heard of the impending revolution, but the ship lies at anchor there for a long period waiting for something to happen. It may be a good stroke of business for the Graces if they get the contract for provisioning the ship, but no useful purpose is accomplished by the dispatch of the vessel on the strength of sensational rumors. Similar instances might be given from recent experience, all pointing to the general conclusion that the State and Navy departments allow themselves to be too readily "drawn" by rumormongers who have self-interested motives. The new Navy is a good thing, but it has cost too much and is too expensive in its maintenance to be employed constantly on fools' errands.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

The Hon, David A. Wells has an opportunity before him to attest the sincerity of his professions of devotion to Civil Service Reform and at the same time render his neighbors and townsmen a useful service. We do not permit ourselves to doubt that he will embrace it joyfully. The term of office of the Postmaster of Norwich, Conn., where Mr. Wells resides, has expired, and no appointment has yet been made. There are two Democratic applicants for the office, neither of whom has the slightest claim except that of party service, nor any knowledge of the duties except what could be gained by looking through the window at the sorting of The present Postmaster has held the position for four years, receiving it by promotion, having been a clerk for many years and assistant postmaster during the four years of Mr. Cleveland's former Administration, serving under a Democrat who was appointed upon Mr. Wells's recommendation. His retention in this place has always been understood to have been one of the conditions upon which Mr. Wells munity, and under his administration during upon Democratic lawmakers. . the last four years the office has attained the The payments of all kinds through the Clearhaving the highest record for efficiency. There there any desire for a change except for political reasons.

Mr. Wells is, as is well known, a distinguished advocate of what is called Revenue Reform. He has made a specialty of the study of economic questions for many years, and is looked up to as possibly the highest authority in this country on the subject of the tariff by the theorists who are now in power and endeavoring to put their theories into practical operation. His sincerity as a Revenue Reformer has never been doubted. But he has also, like most of the Revenue Reformers who left the Republican party because of differences on the tariff question, professed equal devetion to the Reform of the Civil Service, and especially to that feature of the Reform which is in opposition to the prostitution of public office to partisan purposes. No one applauded more loudly than he the truism which, when uttered by Mr. Cleveland, became the shibboleth of his supporters, that "Public office is a public Nor are we disposed to doubt the sincerity of his professions on this subject. But there are reformers and reformers. Josiah Quincy was a quite eminent apostle of Civil Service Reform until he was placed in a position where he had to decide between carrying out the principles of the Reform and compliance with the clamor of politicians for office. The record he made is notorious. Mr. Wells has the same alternative before him. It is generally understood, and no doubt true, that he has the appointment now, as he had eight years ago, absolutely within his gift. He can demonstrate the sincerity of his professions or he can follow Quincy's example and show the hollowness of the pretence that public office is a public

trust. Postmaster Caruthers has, if any other than creditable record as a soldier, having served through the War and bearing now the scars of honorable wounds received in the service. It is difficult to believe that Mr. Wells can long hesitate as to his duty, but the last reports from the Postoffice Department were to the effect that the appointment awaited his action and he had not yet made his choice.

ALL SHUDDERED BUT WILLIS.

The latest dispatches from Honolulu bring an account of the way in which Minister Willis's graphic report of his famous interview with the ex-Queen was received there. Dispatch No. Columbus in his last voyage to America dis- 3, of November 16, in which that immortal narreturn trip from the United States on January 26 aboard the Warrimoo, and within a few hours was published in extra editions of the newspapers. The Hawalian people had doubtless supposed that they knew their late monarch pretty well already. They had at least known her well enough to get rid of her and to take particular pains that she should not reappear upon the throne; but they seem to have been totally unprepared for this official revelation of her sangulnary propensities at their worst. Supporters of the Provisional Government and Royalists were alike amazed at her frank avowal of a longing to put her chopping machine into operation, and if she had an apologist left he took care to conceal himself. Some of the Royalist newspapers are said to have refrained from comments, but obviously this was though relatively it was a trifling affair. This beyond Cape Gracias are utterly impracticable. frained from comments, but obviously this was to prevent the passage of the so-called Buffalo suffered little in comparison with the ef. The Central American wars are never fought not owing to the pressure upon their columns.

All classes were horrified, and their sentiments found instant and emphatic expression.

Not the least significant indication of public opinion in Honolulu on the subject is found in the attitude of Mr. Davies, guardian of Kaiulani. He is absorbed in the effort to preserve the throne for his ward, but hitherto he has judged that his wisest course was to promote the restoration of Liliuokalani, in the expectation that her death or abdication would quickly bring about the accession of his beloved Princess. But so soon as he heard of the ex-Queen's atrocious purposes he perceived that the only possible chance left to Kaiulani was in an immediate and complete repudiation of them in her name. He accordingly declared that he shuddered at Liliuokalani's ferocity, and we dare say that he did. But, however that may be, his conduct shows that he shuddered to think of the effect they would have upon the cause which he had at heart. There is apparently one person in Honolulu

who has not been seriously shocked by the ex-Queen's utterances, and that is the person to whom they were originally addressed-the Hon. Albert S. Willis, American Minister to Hawail. We gather from his account of the interview at which they were made that he was somewhat surprised and considerably disappointed, but he has said nothing to indicate that they caused him to shudder. He does not even appear to have resented them. On the contrary, he prolonged the conversation with respectful inquiries, induced the ex-Queen to avow that she knew what she was saying and to repeat it, offered her an asylum at his house or aboard an American man-of-war, and finally took his leave of her with the infunction that she should ring him up on the telephone at any hour of the day or night in case she became worried. Moreover, he renewed the negotiation at the earliest opportunity and continued it assiduously, until at last he had persuaded her to make a promise of amnesty which was worthless to every citizen of Hawaii but all-sufficient for his purposes. And then he had the colossal impudence to go to the Provisional Government with this empty assurance from a creature who, having been convinced against her will, was of the same opinion still," and demand its surrender in the name of the President of the United States.

If there had been a shadow of excuse for keeping Mr. Willis at his post it vanished with the arrival in this country of dispatches showing how the story of his interview with Liliuokalani was received in Hawaii. Honolulu is no place for the only person now living there whom her bloody ambition does not revolt. For the sake, not only of the Hawaiian people, but also of the people of the United States, he ought to be recalled at once. And for his own sake, too. He may find a few congenial spirits

THE CAUSE OF TROUBLE. Once more, even after all the experience of the last year, a Democrat is found who gravely insists that the panic of 1892 was due to a Republican law, the Silver Purchase act. Most men of that party have had sense enough to be convinced, by the continuance of industrial and business troubles long after the Silver act had been repealed, that the cause assigned by President Cleveland and his supporters was not the real cause of disaster. The banking or financial panic ceased long before the silver purchasing law had been repealed. The industrial prostration, which was in large measure the cause of banking and financial panic, has not yet passed away. In many respects business is less satisfactory than it was during the months of greatest financial disorder and strain. At that time most people were willing to buy, and actual consumption had not greatly diminished, but trade between merchants and manufactinsisted when he procured the Postmaster's apurers was seriously interrupted. Now the facilpointment. Through all the years of his service | ities for trade are entirely undisturbed, but con-Mr. Caruthers, the present incumbent, has dis- sumption has greatly diminished. The interrupcharged the duties of the several positions he tion of exchange was temporary. How long has filled to the entire satisfaction of the com- the shrinkage of consumption is to last depends

being among the two or three ing Houses in different parts of the country exhibit only the general result of this change. is no word of complaint against him, nor is In July, when banks were failing by the score, the decrease in all clearings was but 10.6 per cent, and in August only 25.9 per cent, compared with the same months last year. But in December it was 32.4, and in January 31.9 per cent, and in February thus far the decrease has been greater than in any previous month. There was interruption of credits and settlements last summer rather than shrinkage of consumption. So the railroad earnings, which depend in a measure upon traffic actually in progress, were over \$42,000,000 in August, the decrease com pared with last year being 13 per cent, but fell to \$40,200,000 in December, the decrease being nearly 14 per cent, and were only \$34,500,000 in January, the decrease being over 12 per cent for the month, and in the last week of the month

nearly 16 per cent. These indications of a general character are sustained by records of different industries. The weekly output of pig iron was actually larger August 1, when the panic was at its height and when great strikes were also arresting work in many establishments, than it was February 1, and the decrease in comparison with last year was about 31 per cent in August, but in February about 45 per cent. Fluctuations usual to the seasons affected the manufactures of woollens and of boots and shoes in midsummer, and would naturally have made the output of fron smaller than in winter, but even then, when hundreds of mills and factories were closed because they could not get currency with which to pay hands, there was more buying from retailers and more disposition to buy by merchants than there is now. Thus it comes to pass that prices of almost all products are lower than in the worst month of the panic, wheat has gone lower, textile goods are all lower, and

iron and steel products are much lower. All these things point to the fact that the arrest of industry last summer was supposed to be temporary, and workingmen expected soon to be earning their old wages, and therefore did not change their habits of living if they had credit or money saved. But now the wages of those employed have been reduced very generally, while a great proportion of the working force has been so long unemployed that the debts or savings have been exhausted or much reduced, hopes of speedy return to prosperity have grown dim, and families have set themselves to economize. The shadow of the threatened change is over all industry and all branches of trade. Men are beginning to realize what Democratic "freedom of competition " and "less restricted trade" actually mean, and that British wages will not support the consumption to which Americans have been accustomed.

Minister Willis may not be more royalist than the Queen, but he is considerably more royalist than the heir to the throne and her guardian They draw the line at head-chopping.

The Yale-Princeton debate is said to be off, the colleges having been unable to agree upon the number of speakers. We should like to know what has become of all the academic diplomatists. There never was a fairer field for the display of their talents. It cannot be that they have all been drafted into the service of the State Department at Washington, though we suspect that some of them have been,

There is evidence that Senator Hill is urging Sheehan to put forth every effort in his power to prevent the passage of the so-called Buffalo

fects of the storm in Chicago and throughout on the Caribbean seaboard, but invariably on | Silence was the utmost service which they | that restoring to the Mayor the power of ap- | KNIGHTS TO BE CREATED. On one pretext and another action on the bills was postponed last week, but they have been made a special order for to-day and should be acted on without any further delay. It is understood that Sheehan is endeavoring to prevail on some Republicans to aid him in at least amending the bills in his interest. We do not believe there are any Republican Senators who would lend themselves to any such scheme. If any are inclined to turn a willing ear to Sheehan they may rest assured that they are being closely watched. Sheehan's infamous sneak legislation must be undone, and the sooner the

Now that there is a good chance to save the City Hall, let all our good citizens put forth their influence in the right direction.

The Democratic programme in this State is highly amusing. Hill for Governor, Flower for United States Senator, and Sheehan for Congress. But the proverbial slips 'twixt the cup and the lip must not be forgotten.

The spirit of Democratic revolt has now broken out in Providence, where there is on view a faint imitation of what has been done in Trenton and attempted in Albany. The Demo-cratic majority in the Rhode Island House of Representatives propose, so far as lies in their power, to ignore the Republican Governor and Senate, and are even talking of refusing to pass the necessary appropriation bill. It is all a tempest in a teapot. The Democrats will not be able to cause nearly as much trouble as they fancy, but they are in a fair way to make themselves ridiculous.

McKane's trial is ending with touches of political burlesque.

Mr. Gladstone can be counted upon to do something that is unexpected. He may retire from public life, or he may order a general election, or he may produce a bill for the abrogation of the House of Lords. With Prince Bismarck in retirement, the Grand Old Man is the only great figure on the European stage, and anything that he may do will be of dramatic interest.

If the Senate restores the duty on sugar it will increase the cost of imported food, repeal the whole series of reciprocity treaties and reinvigorate the most powerful of the trusts.

A good beginning has been made in the punishment of the delinquent and dishonest election officers in this city. But a beginning is not enough. It will not do to make an example of one or two and let the others go scot free. The public demand the same vigorous prosecution in the remaining cases as in the two already tried. Let the good work go on.

Yesterday's storm would have passed for a pretty respectable blizzard if New-York had not had a sample of the genuine article.

Twenty-three lonely men were at work on the Harlem Speedway Saturday. The thousands of laborers who were to be employed there seem to have taken a vacation before the work began. The boy who saw 100 cats in the woodshed had no imagination at all as compared with a Tammany contractor.

"It's never too late to begin to have a winter," seems to be the idea of the weather.

The thief who tried to sell a diamond to the man from whom he stole it, and that man a detective, too, must think that these are indeed "hard times."

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. George Dana Boardman, who is to retire from the pastorate of the First Baptist Church, Phila@siphia, on May 15, the thirtieth anniversary of his pastorate, was born in Burmah, and is a son of the late Rev. George Dana Boardman and a stepson of the late Adorram Judsen, two of the most famous of the missionaries to the East. For many years he has been one of the most influential and respected ministers of Philadelphia.

The "grand old man" of the British Navy is Admiral Sir Lewis Tobias Jones, who recently pleted his ninety-fourth year. He is a native of Sligo, Ireland; entered the service when he was eight years old, and was a midshipman when he took part in the bombardment of Algiers, in 1816. He succeeded in seniority Admiral Sir Provo Wallace, of Halifax, N. S., who was more than 100 years old when he died a short time ago.

Professor Edward Orton, an Ohio geologist, has been making a careful study of the coal capacity of that State, and in a recent speech before the Ohio Institute of Mining Engineers stated that, putting the annual demand at 25,000,000 tons, which is 11,000,000 more than the amount marketed last year, it would take 1,000 years to exhaust Ohio's known coal fields. Captain John Brann, of the United States Rev-

enue Marine, was rear-admiral of the reception fleet of Rex, the king of the carnival, during the visit of Rex to New-Orleans recently. Captain Brann is in command of the cutter Walter Forward.

The ninetleth birthday of Neal Dow will occur on March 20, and his friends are intending to celebrate it with special ceremonies. Not only will it be celebrated at his home in Portland, but meetings in honor of the father of the "Maine Law" will doubtless be held in many other places by advocates of prohibition and total abstinence. Mr. Dow's first interest in the temperance movement was in connection with the Maine Temperance Union, which in 1887 urged upon the Legislature the abrogation of all license laws. In 1839 he appeared as a public advocate of prohibition, advocating before the Aldermen of Portland the referring of the question of license or no license to a vote of the citizens. Since then General Dow has been actively interested in temperance work. He served in the war and was twice wounded; he was captured by the rebels and in 1954 was exchanged for General Fitzhugh Lee. In 1889 General Dow was the Prohibition candidate for President, and received 10,366 votes.

THE TRIBUNE COAL AND FOOD FUND.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. M. L. K. Cash Sarah M. Cleghorn and brother. C. B. A. "The Grosvenor" "Good Wishes" Mrs. G. H. D. E. M. O. Christy, Ball Christy Ball... John Copcutt... John Copcutt. E. S. P. T. C. W., Savannah. Three Little Boys of Montclair. A. M. B. Mrs. H. T. L. "Druggist" G. S. Mrs. Robert Rogers. Mrs. W. W. No Natme. J. M. Mrs. E. A. P. A. E. C. V. H. T. J. G. Case. M. T. F. Cash Rachel F. M. C. (Reectal). Rachel F. M. C. (Special). George A. Brown. Fivs dollars credited in Saturday's paper to D. J., should have been D. I.

(The Tribune Coal and Food Fund is composed of contributions from the public, and every dollar of it is applied directly to the relief of cestitute people in this city after careful previous investigation by experts as to their actual wants. Ordinarily this relief takes the form of uncooked food, or coal. All expenses in the management of the fund, salaries and incidentals are defrayed from the same source from which The Tribune Presh-Air Fund has been so long conducted. Supplies furnished to the destitute are purchased by wholesals at rates lower than any private family can procure them, and often at rates one-half to two-thirds less than the poor in the ordinary way actually pay for them.

In investigating destitute cases, and sometimes in their relief, The Tribune Coal and Food Fund uses freely the machinery of the Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, the Children's Aid Society, and many others of these best organized charities in the city. Agents of these, or other workers among the poor who wish to make use of this fund for the relief of their poor, should capply in person to the Rev. Williard Parsons, at The Tribune. Applicants themselves should need to the Tribune effect.)

THE QUEEN WILL HOLD AN INVESTITURE AT WINDSOR.

KAISER WILLIAM WILL VISIT HIS GRANDMOTHER -A ROYAL WEDDING - EASTER SERVICE

FOR THE QUEEN - DUCAL AGRICULTURE - MRS. CHARLES SKIRROW - MR. MORLEY - THE BAMPTON LECT-

URES -- MADEIRA -- A TORPE-DO DESTROYER - THEAT-RICAL NOTES.

IBT CABLE TO THE TRIBUSE. (Copyright: 1894: By The Tribune Association.) London, Feb. 12.-The Queen will hold a large

and the Indian orders during her approaching residence at Windsor Castle. The function is to take place in the white drawing-room of the castle, and the Empress Frederick will be present. The Queen was greatly pleased with the performances of the Weish choir, who gave a concert in the Indian Room at Osborne on Thursday night, arrayed in National dresses, with high hats. The programme, which had been approved by the Queen, consisted of twelve items, mostly Weish, and they were all admirably rendered, the concert being a most brilliant success. Emperor William has informed the court of his intention to pay another visit to England next summer. The Emperor will come to Cowes in his yacht, as he did last year, arriving on Saturday, August 4, and will remain at the Solent for about a week. The Royal Yacht Squadron regatta is to begin on Tuesday, August 7, which to a week later than last year.

A ROYAL WEDDING AT CORURG.

The wedding of the Grand-duke of Hesse and Princess Victoria Melita of Edinburgh will probably take place on Tuesday, April 24, at Coburg.
The ceremony, which is to be after the Lutheran form, will take place in the chapel of the palace, which is to be fitted up for the occasion. It was originally proposed to have the marriage celebrated in Moritz Kirche, the principal church of the town, but this plan has been abandoned. Emperor William, the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Grand-duke and Duchess Serge of Russia, the Grand-duke and Duchess Vladimir of Russia, the Empress Frederick, the Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg are all to be present.

TO RECEIVE THE EMPRESS FREDERICK. The apartments in Buckingham Palace, which are known as the Belgian Rooms, have been prepared for the use of the Empress Frederick, who is to occupy them when she comes to town. At Wind-

sor the Empress is to be lodged in the Tapestry HE WILL HOLD SERVICE FOR THE QUEEN. The Bishop of Rochester will go to Florence just before Easter and stay there dufting the Queen's residence at Villa Fabbricotti, in order to officiate

at the services which will be held on Good Friday and Easter Sunday for Her Majesty and the royal party. A room in the villa is to be fitted up as a temporary chapel.

THE DUKE IS A FARMER.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha intends to farm on a large scale in Germany, and I hear that in the course of the next few months extensive purchases of high-class cattle and sheep will be made for him at the principal sales. A valuable consignment of large white Yorkshire pigs was recently dispatched to the Duke at Coburg by Mr. Fulcher, of Elmham, Norfolk, and the same steamer co veyed to him some prize ram lambs out of Brad-burn's celebrated flock of Shropshire sheep.

A HOSPITABLE HOME. A line in "The Times" obituary column last week

told us that a lady widely known and vastly popular in literary and artistic circles in London has passed away in the person of Mrs. Charles Skirrow, tho died at Biarritz, whither she had only recently gone, on February 6. Not many months ago Mrs. Skirrow lost her husband, a highly placed and much respected official of the Court of Chancery and one of the most genial of men, and since then her health has been broken, and she has lived in comparative seclusion; but for many previous years their little house in Sussex Gardens, with its informal luncheons and cosy dinner parties, was the chosen resort of many of the brightest and best—an intellectual preserve well stocked with a wide variety of notible men and women. There Robert Browning was constant guest, appreciating to the fullest extent, as may be seen in his published correspondence, the lovable qualities of his host and hostess. There, struggling with deafness to which he was so long martyr, was Alexander William Kinglake. There, on occasional visits to London, was Tommaso Salvini. Henry Irving, Miss Eilen Terry, George Augustus Sala, the Bancrofts, Royal Academicians, Rols de la Rampe, grave theatrical crit ding disciples of the latest literary fads were all to be found at that hospitable table. Soldiers were Roberts were intimate friends of the entertainers. MP MORLEY'S DIFFICULT PLACE.

I have hitherto abstained from noticing the rumor lately whispered of Mr John Morley's desire to escape from his present post, but as it has been now so openly published I need no longer hesitate to plated resignation, I do not pretend to know, but I have reasons for saying that his position in the Irish Office has been proving more and more difficult and distasteful. could not well be otherwise, even with less sensitive man than Mr. Morley. His relations with the Irish Nationalists are becoming strained in regard to evictions. He has found himself compelled to adopt the very action which formerly he denounced in such unmeasured terms. In the recent murder case in Dublin he was obliged to sanction recourse to the Explosives Act to obtain the very powers which under the Crimes Act he might have used openly but for his wild denunciations of that enactment. He recognizes that England is more opposed to Home Rule than ever, and that the agitation in its favor in Ireland is hollow rious discouragement to him.

BAMPTON LECTURES SUSPENDED.

There are to be no Bampton lectures at Oxford in 1896, 1898 and 1900. The endowment comes from the rent of a farm in Bucks, the returns from which have been much diminished by the agricultural depression, and now it is necessary to expend sum amounting to about three years of the diminished income on repairs and improvements. The Bampton lectures were suspended in 1834 and 1835 under similar circumstances.

GOOD TIMES AT MADEIRA

A correspondent informs me that Madeira was unusually gay and animated during the recent visit of the Channel Squadron, the sudden influx of some 5,000 men causing the place to assume the appearance of an English naval station. The British resi dents entertained the officers of the fleet, and Admiral Fairfax had a dance on board the Royal Sovereign. The Empress of Austria was so delighted with Madeira that she hopes to visit the island again next year. The season is about ag average one. The cholera in Teneriffe has in no way affected Madeira, the places being 200 miles apart, and indeed vessels from the Canary Islands are not allowed to call at Madeira. A TORPEDO DESTROYER.

Last Wednesday The Decoy was launched from the yard of Messrs. John L. Thornycroft & Co., at Chiswick. The Decoy is a torpedo-boat destroyer of the same type as the Havock, and is supplied with steam of 210 pounds pressure from Thornycroft's water-tube boilers. It is expected consider ably to exceed the stipulated speed of twenty-seven for thirty knots out of his new destroyer, Hornet. Thirty knots is thirty-four and a half statute miles, not at all bad speed for a railway train, but enormous for any seagoing vessel.

DEATH OF ADOLPHE SAX.

The announcement of the death of Adolphe Sax, the famous inventor and reformer of wind instruments, recalls the performances of the Distin family, father and sone. This remarkably good-looking group of men, and skilful into the bargain, toured in the undertaking for a succession of seasons. They were looked for and welcomed in the North especially, just as the Templeton vocaliet and other wandering stars were. The principal attraction in the programme of the Distin family was "The Soldier Tired," played as a solo with great brill-iancy by the patriarch of the band, and this performance was wont to set the Yorkshiremen from the Dales, who blew a bit on the brase instrum

themselves, wild with enthusiasm. HEBREW CHARACTERS MUST BE COMIC. I have no wish to hurt the susceptibilities of any one, but I cannot help expressing the hope that the failure of the recent play at the Carriek They